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particular industry. It is believed that the author has realized his hope: "that its very brevity will commend this little book to many persons who, lacking the time for consulting a large number of public reports and other sources, desire a general knowledge of the problem presented."

Socialism and Christianity. By P. S. GRANT. New York: Brentano's, 1910. 8vo, pp. viii+203.

This little volume consists of a number of more or less disconnected essays upon a few of the popular questions of the day.

In the first essay, which gives the title to the book, the author criticizes socialism on the ground of its being irreligious, grossly materialistic, and altogether opposed to Christianity. He fails, however, to give the reader any adequate definition of socialism or Christianity, which seems to be indispensable to validate the argument. In the essay entitled "Divorce and the Family," the author ascribes the increasing number of divorces in this country to purely economic causes. "Divorce," he says, "is a noxious growth accompanying the social decay which riches induce." In the discussion, "How to Help the Negro," there are evinced many points of a belated evolutionary doctrine. As for example: "The black race, compared with the white, is biologically inferior" (p. 139). "Are the Rich Responsible for New York's Vice and Crime?" is essentially an attempt to fix the responsibility for crime upon riches. Here again is an instance in which a social phenomenon is explained solely upon an economic basis. "What the Working Men Want," "Children's Street Games," "Workingmen and the Church" are some of the other titles in the book. The treatment given these subjects is popular and lacks true scientific basis.

Industrial Accidents and Employers' Liability in Minnesota. By DON D. LESCOHIER. Part II of the Twelfth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor, Industries and Commerce of the State of Minnesota, 1909-10. St. Paul: W. E. McEwen, Labor Commissioner, 1910.

This report gives a very comprehensive statement of the situation regarding industrial accidents in Minnesota. By means of charts and figures the writer shows the number of industrial accidents in all the industries of the state, the proportion of the accidents in the different industries of the state, the nature and causes of the accidents, the time of day in which the greater number of accidents occur, and the age of the individuals injured. The first four chapters of the report are a study of the accidents from the point of view of compensation. In these chapters the number, nature, and causes of the accidents are studied in relation to the rules and the actual workings of the law, which is supposed to provide for the compensation of the injured workers. In chaps. v-xiv, the point of view is principally that of prevention. Particular industries are studied with a view to finding possible means of preventing accidents.